Ensiness Notices.

THE NEW-YORK STATE FAIR, Beld at Watertown.
September 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1961.
Awarded to the
FERRIE & LYON SEVING MACHINE COMPANY
THERE OF THE FOUR AWARDS
made on Sewlog-Machines,

"BEST DOUBLE-THREAD SEWING-MACHINE;"

"BENT DOUBLE-THERAD SEWING-MACHINE;"
"BENT MANUACTURING MACHINE;"
"BENT SAMPLE OF WORK ON SEWING-MACHINE;"
Another evidence that we have
the best S. wing-Machines
for all kinds of work
in the world!

Soad for a circular, which, with samples of work, will be sent
to my part of world mail free. Address
FINALS & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
NO. EIE BROADWAY, New-York.

The proof that the HATS of ESPENSCHEED The proof with the favories with the public is that notwith standing the deliness of the season, his sales are large and extensive. They are remarkable alike for their mennes, elegance, and cheapness. They are well made, and are therefore durable—they are becoming, and therefore popular. The store is No. 118 Naxan-th.

THE BEST SIGN OF THE TIMES .- Amusements DEST SIGN OF THE IMES.—Additional flowing the people have as much confidence in the fluture as ever?. Except the term of the flowing and fulture the produces his Fall. STYLE OF GENTIAMEN'S HATE, with his usual colat, achieving a success that organs well for the Republic, it being a perfect beauty in shape, fabric, style, set, and general offset. They will, we predict, sell as rate that, could they believe it, would make Secondenian despire of ever breaking the indominable spirit of the North.

IMMENSE DEDUCTION! JAMENSE DEDUCTION:

Jappens of No. 573 Broadway

Offers his entire stock of Ladier and Children's Snors at
greatly reduced prices. No such opportunity has ever been prescated to Ladies of New York to obtain his goods at such a scale
of reduced prices.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the b st and cheapest article for Bressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Untiling Proserving, and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

Нимрикеу's Номеоратию Specific No. 28-Ceres Sendaal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent rervous weakness and prestration, as the experience of themsands testifies. P.t.e. & i per box-sent free by mall on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. Humphikus, No. 522 Broadway.

TRUSSES,-MARSH & Co,'s RADICAL CURE Trusse, No. 2 Vereyet, opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdonical Supporters combined) Elastic Steckings, and Mechanical appli-tances for Deformities. (A female attende addes.)

New-York Daily Tribuna

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publica tice, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

All dusiness letters for thus office should be addressed to "The TRUKER," New York.

The Littlejohn Libel Suit.

A verbatim report of the trial of the suit of LITTLE-JOHN VS. CHERLEY Will be published in pamphlet form at THE THIBUNE Office, on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant. centain the Pless. Opening and Arguments of Connsel. Rulings of the Court, the entire Tostimony, Summing up of Counsel, &c. Our subscribers who desire to secure and preserve a full report of this remarkable trial, will do well to precure our pamphlet edition. Price 10 cents.

Andrew Johnson's Great Speech.

We have issued, in a tract of twenty-four pages, the tate Union speech of Andrew Johnson of Tenuessoe, delivered in the Senate of the United States on July

In this speech Mr. Johnson shows himself a practical man, relying more upon facts than upon arguments. He goes by the record, and shows by chapter and verse, by article and line, that the allegation of the Secessionists, and their Northern friends of the Richmond and Cagger school, of any "Northern sectionalism," of any design to infringe upon Southern Constitutional rights, is utterly and absurdly false. So far from this being true, he shows by documentary evidence that the grievance of the South is the existence of a Republican Government; that they do not mean to telerate any Government not in subjection to that interest which finds its model in South Carolina, where a man must have a fee simple in ten of his fellowcreatures before he is qualified to be a legislator. The times have brought no clearer and no more philosophcal statement of the whole case than this speech of the Scuator from Tennessce. Its closing appeal for protection to the loyal men of his ewn State, whom he so nobly represents, should find an answer in the heart of every man who loves his country.

This Tract should be largely circulated among Democeate who have been deceived by Seccession newspapers, and all can read it with profit.

Price per copy, 5 cents; dozen copies, 40 cents; per hundred, \$3; per thousand, \$20. When sent by mail, one cent each additional must be sent to prepay postage. Адогозв THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The severe storm of last evening interfered with the working of the telegraph wires, and we are, in our first edition, without the usual va-

The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bromen, by the United States steamer New-York, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, by the Kungaroo, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

Col. Blair has been released from arrest by order of Gen. Fremont, in accordance with a request from the Postmaster-General at Washington, made for "public reasons." He is directed to resume his sword, and join his regiment for duty. This, we presume, relieves Col. Blair from the necessity of submitting to a trial by court-martial, as the restoring of his sword to an officer we suppose to be a dismissal of the charges of complaint against him.

A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

The number of Volunteers this day in arms for the integrity and perpetuity of the Union must certainly exceed Three Hundred Thousand, and they are all (in effect) enlisted for the War. We estimate that fully One Hundred Thousand mere will enlist during the months of October and November. Gen. Cameron is entirely right in ferbidding a resort to draft or conscription to swell this proud array. Drafted militia cannot be expected to evince the energy, enthusiasm. endurance, and persistent courage of Volunteers. while their equipment and support will cost as much as that of the most gallant veterans. And hitherto the Republic has lacked arms for its soldiers rather than soldiers for its arms. We know it has been quite generally the case with regiments raised in this quarter, that they were waiting for arms or equipments for days if not weeks after they were ready and eager to take the field. Gen. Fremont's movements have been andly paralyzed and impeded by lack of arms. Drilling for weeks without arms has been a commen experience of new regiments throughout the loyal States, and a sad waste of time and capacity this over must involve. Up to this hour, the deficiency of arms continues. But this deficiency is being supplied both by manufacture and im portation, so that we shall soon have Four Hundred Thousand soldiers in the field, most of whom will have received several months' vigorous drilling and been under fire. Shall we not then be able to assume a vigorous offensive? That there will be some exposure and hard-

ship in a Winter campaign is certain; but our troops will be far better fortified against them by training, by warm clothing and habits of

tents. They will be constantly supplied with the best Beef, Pork and Bread, in rations larger than they can est, and the excess of which they can readily exchange for vegetables and other appetizing diversifications of their substantial fare. The loyal States are full of Wheat, Corn, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, &c. They command the ocean and the great rivers, and can keep their advancing columns always and amply supplied. The Winters are usually mild, even in Eastern Virginia and Missouri, and will grow milder with every day's advance toward Charleston and New-Orleans. With their coast thoroughly blockaded, the Rebels can hardly increase their supply of arms, while their clothing, and still more their shoes, are sure to grow worse and more defieent. If they are ever to be brought to reason, Winter would seem to be the time.

And their interest, their pressing needs, must oppose powerful counteractions to the efforts, the falsehoods, of their misleaders. The loyal States suffer from this atrocious rebellion, but in no degree comparable to the suffering of the South. There we see a people, accustomed to import most of their food and nearly all their clothing. completely isolated from the rest of mankind. Their chief meat is Bacon, which is now selling among them at twenty to forty cents per pound, and would doubtless be higher if those who need it had the wherewithal to buy. Sugar, in extensive districts of the South, is not for sale; Salt is hardly to be found anywhere within the Jeff. Davis empire, though the climate and the taste of the people concur in dictating the almost exclusive use of salted meats. Butter and Cheese command treble prices, where they can be found; Coffee is scarcely to be had at any rate; while the two great Southern staples, Cotton and Negroes, are practically without price. Should the rebellion be utterly extinguished on the 1st day of January next, the average value of Southern property and surplus products would thereby be doubled, while the cost of food and clothing would be reduced one-half. Who believes that the now insolvent planters, cleaned-out merchants, idle, ragged, and famishing mechanics and free laborers of the South would really regret such a consummation ?

It is the duty of the Government and of loyal citizens to terminate this wide-spread wretchedness at the earliest practicable moment. The daily suffering from want and derangement caused by this rebellion exceeds in aggregate volume the agenies of a stoutly contested battlefield. Humanity pleads for the early overthrow and dispersion of the conspirators against our National existence, and we trust its prayer is heard and heeded.

ENLISTMENTS.

We are happy to know that the work of enlistment is going forward with increased vigor in all parts of the loyal States. But our people should not fail to remember that the great want of the Government at the present moment is men! men! We are at war upon a scale perhaps more gigantic than was ever before witnessed since the Christian era, excepting during a brief period in the career of the First Napoleon. A million of men are rushing to arms. Hostilities blaze along every league from Western Kansas to Hatteras Inlet, making a land line of full 1,500 miles; while from the Capes of the Chesapeake to the mouth of the Rio Grande, along a sea-coast line of more than 2,000 miles, every accessible harbor, bay, and river has to be watched by our armed marine. To man all these points, on the land and on the sen, requires an immense body of soldiers and sailors.

Some persons may suppose that we are massing too many men at Washington. But, while we pretend to no special knowledge, we presume it is the intention of the Government to collect an army on the Potomac of some 300,000 well disciplined troops, and in due time launch them upon the rebel South like an irresistible avalanche. And in addition to the number necessary to remain in reserve for the defense of Vashington, we have reason to believe that it is intended to make that city a great military depot during this Autumn and the coming Winter.

Other points along the belligerent line are, however, sadly deficient in troops; and it is to supply these that enlistments should be pressed ward with the utmost vigor. Fortress Monroe and its vicinity, lower North Carolina. Western Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, imperiled Kentucky, and hotly-contested Missouri, are perizhiugly in need of men. Two hundred and fitty thousand, in addition to those now there, could be well employed at this moment in the sections mentioned. Never do our citizens hear of an approaching battle at either of those points, that they do not quiver with apprehension lest our gallant soldiers may be beaten by vastly superior numbers. How long shall this perilous state of things continue?

Let us enumerate some of the obvious inducements for men of the right character to immediately enroll themselves in the ranks of the loyal army.

I. Pay. As we have often said, our troops, and especially our privates, are better paid than those of any other army in the world.

II. Their food, clothing, arms, tentage, and hospital furnishment are now equal to the average of European armies, and in all these particulars they will soon be equal and in some respects superior to the best of them.

III. A steady improvement is going on in the material of regimental and line officers. Voluntary resignations, and the expurgation consequent upon the action of Examining Boards, will soon rid the army of titled ignorance, imbecility, and inexperience.

IV. The different arms of the service being better apportioned than heretofore. We are getting a fair supply of cavalry, while the complement of field artillery will soon be immense. We learn that the Government has had and is now having constructed more than 25,000 gun-carriages for field batteries!

V. The hot season is passing away, and the bracing breezes of October are close upon us. Northern men have been reluctant to cross the Potomac and move down the Mississippi, during the Summer solstice. But, with a genial season before them, which will expand into a long, lingering September as they march Southward, they should now step forward with alacrity to enrol their names in the advancing columns.

VI. Other employments are becoming precarious. The harvest is over. Mechanical pursuits are dull. Merchants are out of business. Mariners find nothing to do. . A hard Northern Winter is approaching. The Government is ready to precaution, than the Rebels. They will have furnish work for a half million, yea, three-fourths the best shoes and socks, warm woolen clothes, of a million, of men. As a mere business emjacluding first-rate ever coats, with water-proof ployment, the army will afford the best flat can their way into these Treasury notes so soon as and exhausted. This is the golden moment to known, it would be found that myriads of re-

be found by hundreds of thousands, until the the public fully understands their uses and availwar is over. And such arrangements about pay are now being perfected as will enable the volunteer to keep his family comfortable while he is

away fighting for his country. VII. Henceforward we believe that highminded soldiers will not be compelled to perform any service incompatible with the dignity of a defender of "the Flag of the Free." Public sentiment has declared that our citizen soldiery ing and returning the runaway slaves of rebels; that the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law is no part of the duty of the army; and that property in slaves, when belonging to Traitors, is not more sacred than their other property.

VIII. A more buoyant and hopeful tone of feeling begins to pervade the public mind in regard to the ultimate success of our arms. We all feel that the cause of the Union and the Constitution must win in the end. And, therefore, for the sake of the great cause, and irrespective of all minor inducements, our hardy youth, and our able-bodied men of maturer years, should rush to the ranks.

IX. But, the men must be had, And if they cannot be obtained by voluntary enlistment, fie country must resort to drafting. This had already commenced in Iowa when it was countermanded. Other States may have to fellow ler example, though we hope not. At all events, we suggest to those who, in that event, would be liable to be called to the field, that they should do all in their power to promptly swell the ranks of the army up to the necessities of the ex-

ENGLISH EXCHEQUER BILLS AND U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

The English Exchequer bills are, in purpose and effect, like our seven and three-tenths per cent Treasury notes, Government bills of crelit upon which temporary loans are raised from the mass of the people. The British bills are teceivable in payment of public dues, but as they bear an interest that makes them advantageous as well as convenient for temporary investment, they are generally held outstanding until they are called in by the Treasury; and, for the same reason, they do not enter into the currency. Bills carrying two and a quarter per cent per amum interest were sold in July, 1859, at one per cent premium. Being redeemable or receivable for public dues, at exactly the par of their principal, investments in them are subject to no fluctuations, and bankers and people holding money in expectancy prefer them to every other kind of stocks, although the rate of interest is always low. A large portion of them is received by the Bank of England for its advances to the Government, and for the balance the Bank is the agent employed to dispose of them to the business community, and to the people who prefer them for their freedom from the risks of savings banks and private borrowers, and from the trouble and fluctuations of the permanent funds. Their popularity is shown by the fact that they were outstanding to the amount of £14,000,000 sterling, or nearly \$70,000,000, in 1859, when they commanded twenty-one shillings premium upon the hundred pounds, and were at an interest of only one and a balf pence on the hundred pounds per diem, equivalent to two and a quarter per cent per annum.

They have been issued annually by the Pritish Government for the last hundred and sixty-five years. The amount outstanding at the end of each fiscal year from 1853 to 1858, ranged from twenty-eight to twenty-one millions of pounds, averaging one hundred and twenty milhons of dollars.

During the last twenty years, they have been issued at varying rates of interest according to the states of the money market; the lowest rate being one penny a day on the hundred pounds, and the bighest two and a-half pence, equal to one and a half per cent per annum at the lowest, and to three and four-fifths at the bigbest.

The British Government resorts to them regularly for the purpose of raising its temporary loans, and anticipating its current revenues. The Bank always advances upon them the amount of the Land and Malt taxes of the year, amounting to eight millions of pounds, and receives them for such other advances as she occasionally makes to the Government.

As a fiscal instrument, Exchequer bills are admirably flexible and convenient both to the Treasury and the people. To the people, they are, as we have seen, a highly desirable investment to the extent of a hundred and twenty millions of dollars; and for the Government they answer all its casual exigencies cheaply and conveniently. The Commissioners of the Treasury call them in by proclamation whenever the Treasury is ready to redeem them, or their interest is higher than the current rates; and they keep them outstanding by increasing the rate of interest upon them by public advertisement-a policy which saves all the expense and trouble of reissuing such vast quantities of paper at every change in the state of the Treasury or money market, which makes such alterations desirable. The Treasury is thus able to keep its floating debt at the lowest rate of interest, while the people have always an available fund for their investments, for the Government at all times needs the loan, and prefers it over others, to as large an amount as can be kept affoat in good credit.

Our Treasury notes are enough like these English bills to help us to understand their fiscal capabilities. They are unlike in the fact that they are not receivable for public dues, nor redesmable till maturity, and that they are not now at a premium; but the prospect is fair that they will reach their par value in the money market before the bolders who have chosen to invest in them will desire to convert them into cash or other funds. At par or above it, it would be nothing against their value for any purpose that they are not receivable at the Treasury before maturity. They pay a higher interest than any savings bank offers, and are safer than the paper of any private borrowers. Like the Exchequer bills, which are receivable for customs, taxes, and excises, yet are not paid in, so our notes would not return until they ceased to carry interest, for they are the very best fund for the investment of such an amount of money of the people as they will cover, and there is even a greater amount in the country looking for so profitable and so reliable a security for the short period that they have to run. Those savings of the whole community which cannot be tempted into business or speculation, the funds in the hands of executors and trustees, to be held in temporary trust, will find | have become thinned; when the infantry is tired

abilities.

THE SECOND ARMY POWER.

even among the most warlike pations, a condition of peace is marked by an almost total abandonment of the cavalry arm of the service. Though ranking next to infantry in value, and outranking artillery, yet while the others are maintained shall not be set to the degrading work of catch- at a high point of efficiency, the cavalry is permitted to be almost disbanded. We see this fact obtaining in our own service. It has been equally conspicuous in British history. The British Army, when sent to Turkey in 1854, though 25,000 strong, had but 2,000 cavalry, about one-twelfth, whereas the ordinary proportion of cavalry to infantry should be one-fifth. Hence even English writers pronounced this handful of dragoous preposterous. That was an offensive, not a defensive war, and cavalry belongs exclusively to the offensive arm: therefore the necessity for keeping it up in time of peace is generally acknowledged. But its enormous expensiveness is such, that on the return of peace the nations all hasten to reduce expenditures. Cannon, which neither consume food, sicken ner die, are not only retained in full force, but are constantly augmented; but horses, which are continually eating, and which at all times require the most delicate handling to keep them clear of the hospital, are quickly parted with. On the breaking out of hostilities, cavalry regiments must therefore be formed, and that belingerent who sets about it at once, will be likely to secure the first successes of the campaign. The very term of cavalry presupposes a careful organization, which cannot be secured immediately on the breaking out of war. Newly raised squadrons can be of little service in the field. At Waterloo, Von Hake's hussars did incalculable mischief. It requires, according to standard European authorities, full twelve months' instruction before the cavalry recruit and his horse can be rendered thoroughly fit for duty. It must thus be evident that the hurried augmentation of a dragoon regiment must be carefully avoided. A battalion of infantry may be suddenly increased without much deranging its action in the field. A great part of the British and Hanoverian infantry at Waterloo was little better than raw militia. Our own history shows what similarlyformed troops can accomplish; but a few unbroken horses will throw a whole line of cavalry into disorder, and defeat every effort of the most talented commander.

From facts occurring all around us, it is evident that the Government is bringing into the field a greater body of cavalry than has ever beer collected on this continent. So great an army of horsemen being new to American experience, it will be an interesting study to look into the probabilities of its accomplishing the objects for which it was created, as well as to show the decisive value of such a force when led by a great commander into action. It cannot be as difficult to create effective cavalry in this country as it is in Europe. The means, the facilities, the habits of our people are essentially different from those of Europeans, and the difference is in our favor. Here, millions of men are the owners of horses, and they are at the same time accomplished riders. Fondness for a horse is a striking trait in the American character, extending even to the women. Racing is everywhere so attractive a pastime that even legislation has been unable to suppress it. From the race-ground it has been transplanted to the trotting-course of every agricultural exhibition in the country. Our renders all know that around those magic circles the greatest crowds continually cluster. Not men only, but the women, stand for hours, the former criticising, the latter admiring all they witness. A fast mag may excite applause from some, but a courageous rider commands universal admiration. This natural love for horses has been noted as distinguishing, even in boyhood, the greatest cavalry officers

who have over lived. From the race-course and the county fair it has taken the dignified and serviceable shape of local cavalry troops. There are other organized bodies of torsemen in various States, established for the single purpose of detecting horse-thieves -mutual protection clubs, in which the people of entire townships combine and at a moment' warning mount horse and scour the country. So complete is this organization that the thirt rarely escapes except by abandoning his spoil; the stolen horse is always recevered. The regu larly uniformed county troops exist all over the country. They appear in large numbers at every military parade, and at all of the numerous peace encampments which are annually established. Before the gallows was required to perform its work within the prison walls, it was invariably surrounded by cavalry. This existence of local companies must be known to most of us. Neither have they been mere temporary organizations, for there are some now active and efficient which gathered laurels at Treaton and Princeton. Thus our national aptitude for cavalry service has long been apparent. All these nen and horses have been drilled for years. Granting that it requires twelve months instruction before the cavalry recruit and his horse are thoroughly fit for duty, what a scattered multi-

tude of well-drilled troopers already exist among us. The Government is now combining them into regiments. The facts recited show that the country is not so destitute of cavalry as a careless view of the subject might suggest. Most happily, other facts might be mentioned to show that a powerful combination of these scattered troopers has already been made. Thus . the country has been quietly preparing its cavalry reserves in time of peace, the very condition required by the highest military authorities to make it invincible in war. Assuming, then, that the force will prove a

effective as it is certain to be formidable in numbers, the question will naturally occur as to how it will be used, and what it may be expected to accomplish. On these points our own national experience has been limited, because our cavalry force has always been small. It is the circum stance of its being now unprecedently large that invests the subject with unusual interest. From a great force the public looks for great achievements. As already stated, cavalry is the second power of an army. In regular battle, it must be placed in reserve, without, at the commencement, being exposed to cannon-fire, or, generally speaking, brought into action. There are but rare exceptions to this rule. Its time for striking is when the line of battle wavers; when the artillery-fire has weakened it; when single points

AND SALES OF THE PROPERTY OF STREET STREET OF THE PROPERTY OF

attack infantry to advantage, and the cavalry must then suddenly advance and attack in masses. The soldier's hearing is deadened by the thunder of the cannon and the logg-continued It is a singular fact in military history, that | fire of the small arms; he does not hear the order to advance; the smoke, morecepr, couceals the coming squadrons, and as they come thundering on, their unexpected appearance frequently unnerves the infantry, and renders victory easy. At Waterloo, two regiments of British dragoons broke up and defeated a French division of infantry, who fled without firing a single shot, and abandoned thirty guns. At the intrenched camp of the Sikhs at Ferosapore, a cavalry charge defeated the Sikhs in an action pronounced by Lord Gough the most memorable in Indian history, 91 cannon being among the trophies. On other occasions cavalry charges have decided the fate of greater battles, shaken thrones, overturned kingdoms, and rendered milhous of men unhappy. But only vigilant and daring leaders can accomplish these things. It is the talent of conducting which here determinesthe quick, keen, discriminating eye, detecting the moment when to strike, and the boiling courage which causes the blow instantly to fall. Regiments often burn with the desire of attacking the enemy, but leaders destitute of military character are at their head, who lose the irrevocable moment by cowardice or indecision. If every commander possessed the proper qualifications, battles would be more frequently determined by cavalry than they are. Frederick's great General, Seidlitz, sometimes commenced the battle with his cavalry, and thus made it sharp, short, and decisive. What is to be Amercan experience with this second power of an army? Are we to follow the old European tactics, or, like Cortez and De Soto, are we to perform great cavalry exploits because we operate on new fields? As we may discover good officers to lead equadrons which, from our national peculiarities, ought to abound in the best material, so will our achievements be brilliant. As what we may effect shall be decisive or indecisive, so will cavalry gain or lose position in

> H. Marshall is Chairman, met last evening, when the Sub-Committee reported a list of 66 persons to form a Convention for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for office at the ensuing election. The report was unanimously adopted. the gentlemen to compose the Nominating Convention being chosen almost without exception from trustworthy citizens of the Democratic, Republican, and American parties in equal proportions. There was some slight objection made to the Convention nominating candidates for the State Senate and Assembly, but the opposition was not serious. From the composition of the Convention we have reason to believe that a ticket will be presented to the people in every way worthy of the support of all honest and patriotic electors. It is understood that the General Committee will be called together again this evening, by notice in the afternoon papers, for the purpose of harmonizing the slight conflict of opinion last evening, and to make the action of the Nominating Convention conform as far as possible to the wishes of the people. This movement to put in nomination candidates independent of party, whose character shall be a guaranty of their fitness for the positions for which they are to be named, bids fair to meet the public approval. Should it succeed, as it undoubtedly will, if the purpose for which it was organized is faithfully carried into effect, it will show the honest portion of our voters that when they choose they can place worthy men in positions of power and responsibility, while at the same time it was impart to corrupt political managers a lesson of which they stand sacly in need.

public estimation. In this single arm of the ser-

vice there is a great continental problem to be

The People's Committee, of which Mr. Charles

The N. Y. Times understands our remark that not five hundred natives of Kentucky have till now shouldered a musket for the Un implying that there has been no mustering and drilling of Union men in that State. We see that our words will bear that construction, yet the direct contrast with the "wild and reckless "youth" now enrolled in the armies of Jeff. Davis must have sufficiently indicated our meaning that Kentucky has hitherto sent very many of her sons into the field to fight against the Union, but very few to fight for it. We are quite ready to believe that all this is bravely altered at last; though we would not like to warrant all Gen. Rousseau's men, nor the half of them, to be Kentuckians. But let this pass.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HERRMANN'S NEW PROGRAMME. A rumor has been current in the city during the

week that the secret of the Prestidigitateur, as the Evil One is now politely designated, is the employment of a large number of confederates, comprising the most respectable families, the clergy, and the members of the press. Great force was certainly given to the insinuation

luring the earlier nights at the Academy, by the press or alacrity with which the children of darkness-the able writers-volunteered their services in making the ensations, and intelligent observers went so far as to sy that the degeneracy of the press might account or collusion with the blackest of agencies.

The exhibition of last evening-first in the seconeries, and for convenience called comic, although the satire of dealing playfull, with the great source of mysterious influence is too evident, we trust, to need scial mention-proved conclusively that the surmises the public are correct. We are able to announce that by some subtle process, as yet not clearly understood, Mr. Herrmann has succeeded in securing the pub lic of New-York as confederate to his diabolical tricks. As many as a hundred members of the audience

were evident accomplices in the "second sight, enough to prove conclusively that the confederatio s not bogus, but a degrading reality. When scores of adies and gentlemen, for whatever consideration, lend themselves deliberately to the aid and comfort of public trickster, little can be said for social dignity or

That Madame Herrmann, simply a pleasant little woman with a sonorous voice, should be able, without this disgraceful collusion, to state, with her eyes blind tolded, the color of distant hair, the date and value of ceins, the age of various persons, the precise time marked on private chronometers, the character of cards thought of by innocent spectators-answering the questions with the greatest promptness and deciion, and only faltering when her limited knowledge of the English language overcame her irrepressible genius-is out of the range of credibility. It would be pleasant to account as easily for the

various other tricks of the new programme, but it is not preposterous to infer that the more depraved circles of society have abandoned thymselves to the general cause of prestidigitation, and that, if the truth were

spectable cic. has constantly bover about the form of Mr. Herrmann in an intangible shape, ready, at his bld-ding, to put a girdle round the earth, if by that process they can earn a tittle cheap notoriety. We trust that the knowledge they "re nightly acquiring may be turned to their advantage in domestic life, and that none of the deniers in fruit, vege "ables, and small game may be sufferers by a sudden home production on any desired scale.

But wholesale alliance with the Pres diligitateur only reprehensible, and we sincerely wish that, for his own sake and the credit of the New-York puttic, Mr. Hermann will hereafter do his tricks without a V as istance beyond that derived from his legitimete al-

the ugh unmentionable accomplice.

The will be a matinee at 124 o'clock at the Academy to-day, and Second Sight and the new wonder will be re reated this evening.

THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE.

A NOMINATING CONVENTION APPORTED. An adjourned meeting of the People's Committee, appointed at the Cooper Institute Mass Meeting, was held last night at the Medical College, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHAL in the chair; FRANK W. BALLARD and F.

C. WAGNER Secretaries.

After calling the meeting to order, the Chairman stated that he had prepared a list of names for the consideration of the Convention, but the time allowed him was so short that he feared he had not done amp justice to all, and might probably have committed some error. It was prepared, however, according to the best of his judgment, and if he had made any arrors the Convention would correct them.

Mr. BALLARD then rend the following list of names composed in equal parts of Democrats, Republican and Americans, which was received with load ap

Masce:
Vard.

1. Jere. Fitzpatrick,
Vard.
1. Jere. Fitzpatrick,
Vard.
2. Win. Bnekloy.
2. Win. Bnekloy.
3. J. F. W. Margles,
J. Jere. Nangles,
J. Jere. Nangles,
J. Jere. Nangles,
J. Jere. J. Margles,
J. Goorge A. Barney,
J. J. A. Westervelt,
J. G. Charles, Hall,
J. Francis A. Leggett, Reaben C. Mills,
J. Chard. J. Podge,
J. J. H. Too e,
J. James H. Gooke,
J. J. H. Too e,
J. James H. Gooke,
J. J. H. Too e,
J. James H. Gooke,
J. H. Gildersleve, James P. Haight,
John Commerford, Benedict Lewits,
J. Janes Barry,
John Commerford, Benedict Lewits,
W. F. Havenneyer, A. J. H. Dugane, Wald Hutchins,
W. F. Havenneyer, A. J. H. Dugane, Wald Hutchins,
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W. F. Havenneyer, A. J. H. Dugane, Wald Hutchins,
W. F. Havenneyer, C. B. Stelkman, F. G. Wagner,
W. F. Havenneyer, C. B. Stelkman, F. G. Wagner,
W. F. Havenneyer, C. B. Tappan,
A. M. Blimbger,
Gapt. Toone moved that the Convention adjoor Capt. Toons moved that the Convention adjourn

subject to the call of the Chair, which motion he im-mediately withdrew, at the urgent request of many Faun offered a resolution that the names pre-

Mr. Faun offered a resolution that the almes pre-sented by the Chairman to-aight make nominations for the County exclusively, and not local nominations. Mr. McCahill seconded the resolution in a brief and patriotic speech, taking occasion, in the course of his remarks, to commend, in the highest terms, the patriotic sentiment and feeling that had called them together.

gether. Mr. A. J. H. DUGANNE wished to see upon the ticket a full representation of the people as they were. He wanted the nominations taken out of the bands of pot-house politicians, and hoped that the ticket nomi-mated would be a rebuke to all who made a trade of patriotism. He further hoped that all interests would be represented, and moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

the table.

This motion being withdrawn in order to give an opportunity for discussion, Mr. CRARK said it was utterly impossible to organize the different Wards with the names just read. The Fifth Ward, which he represented, had already perfected its organization, and he wall knew that the residents of that Ward would never submit to the name of George A. Barney upon that list.

A delegate, whose name we did not learn, ardently stained Mr. Barney, and said that no one could point to a more patriotic man.

Mr. Banney a-ked to explain his position. He said

Mr. Bankey asked to explain his position. He said that he had as much patriotic fire in his breast and had as great a love for the Union as any man present. He said that he was the first man in the Common Council who moved a resolution to give the gallant defender of Fort Sunter a fitting reception in this city, and had used his influence and aid in raising money for the families of volunteers. Objections had been made against him which he thought unjust. He was compe led to take the stand which he did against one of the newspapers of New-York which had eked out a miserable existence, and was now dead. So far as party is concorned, he should there a Tammany Hall Democrat, but as a Union man. In conclusion he said that he was one of the first to raise his voice against the white feathered minth resolution, and he let the meeting to judge between the motives which her the meeting to judge between the motives which possessed the gentlemen on the opposite side, and the position he now occupied.

E. M. LARREMORE offered the following resolution.

Revolved. That the gentleman composing the Committee, whose names have been announced this evening shall, in the samply Districts in which they reside, seet by ballet or oth wise, trous names the entitions in each districts, a wandedst amber of names to constitute an Assembly Nominating Committe of twenty one members, which Committee, when organize shall lever the sole power to make an Assembly nomination. of twenty one members, which Committee, when organized, shall have the sole power to make an Ascembly nomination. In those directs where parts of different words form an Assembly District, the arrangement that may be found necessary to carry out the spirit of this recounten shall be left to the members of the above Committee residing in such district. But I member at the above Committee becomes a member of more than one Ascembly Nominating Convention. In the Sentorial Districts, the numbers of the tice-ard Committee named this evening shall, in the Sentorial District is which they reside constitute a Senatorial Nominating Committee, and when or gas-ized, such Committee shall have the power of making a Senatorial nomination.

The Hon. Mr. Congring said that the time had The Hon. ar. to mover before existed when American Democrats and Republicans had undertaken a movement of this charnoter, and he hoped no step would be taken that would prove faral to the great object they had in view. He should pay no carthly attention to the nominations of the Fifth avenue graft-men, or the Astor House gentlemen, or the Irving Hall gentlemen, or the Cooper Institute gentlemen. He considered them as self-appearance with the considered them as self-appearance with the considered them. Institute gentlemen. He considered them as self-ap-pointed, and he could not act in harmony with them. After speeches by Mr. DUGASNE and Mr. OLIVER, the latter moved to lay the resolutions upon the table

which was carried.

The Committee named by the Chairman was also adopted, together with the following resolution offered

by Mr. Ohver:

**Considered That the members of the Committee appointed by the Chalman of this meeting be directed to confer with the regamentian now in existence having the same object in view, and endeavor to have but one Union thetet precessed at the

November election.

Considerable confusion now ensued, when a motion was made and carried that the meeting adjourn, sub-

was made and carried that the meeting adjourned, a rush was made for the doors, and when the hall was about half cleared SiLAS B. DUTCHER, in a loud voice, requested all these opposed to the action of the Committee to remain, and moved that the Hon. F. A. Conkling take the chair. Mr. C. took the shair anid much confusion, during which the Janitor proceeded to turn out the lights.

Mr. Conkling retained the chair, smid partial darkness, and declared a motion carried, nominating Mr.

ness, and declared a motion carried, nominating Mr. Dutcher as Secretary.

A motion was made that the meeting adjourn, subject to the call of the Chair, her the call of the Chair.

A motion was made that the meeting adjourn, subject to the call of the Chair, but the question was clearly voted down, and the Chairman started to leave, but returned directly and ordered the gas to be relit, which was done. Seeming to be suddenly struck with the idea that such a finale to so great a movement was decidedly out of character, the Chairman very calmly suggested that it would, perhaps, be as well for them to defer any action in the premises for the present.

The hall was soon cleared, and the lights sgain axitinguished.

A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL HORSE-CHIPPED BY A WOMAN,-Ex-Alderman Wilson of Hoboken, at present Deputy U. S. Marshal, was the recipient of a horsewhipping, early on Thursday evening, at the hands of a woman, which at the time caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood where it occurred. It appears that he was walking along Mendow street, Holsoken, when he was suddenly confronted by Mrs. Wm. Lavence, residing near by, who commenced laying a horsewhip over his shoulders with great vigor. Wilson finally gained possession of the whip, when the lade, in the presence of quite gathering, resorted to another weapon—her tongue-by which means she relieved her mind at a rapid and violent rate. She especially invited Mr. W. to cause her arrest in order that she could "expose his villainly," as she said, " practiced under the cleak of Mr. W. very obligingly granted the rereligion." quest, and Mr. Laverce gave \$200 bail for ance at Court. The partice are said to be reli and the diffice cy grew out of business matters in the